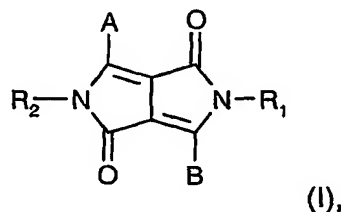


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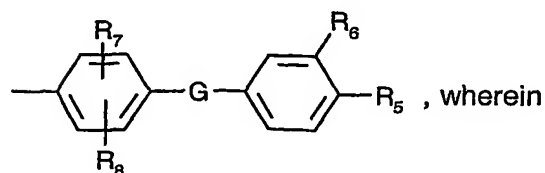
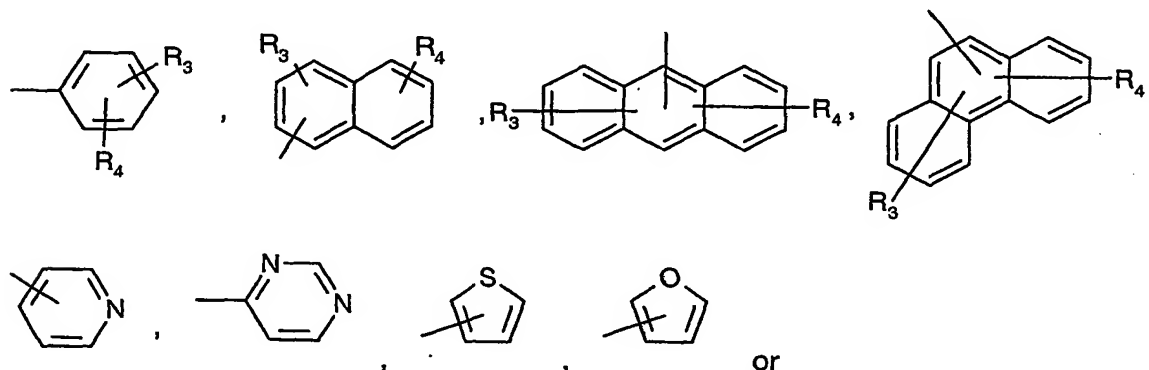
POLYMERISABLE DIKETOPYRROLOPYRROLES, USE OF SUCH COMPOUNDS IN COLOUR FILTERS AND POLYMERS PREPARED FROM THESE COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to the use of polymerisable diketopyrrolopyrroles in colour filters, which can themselves be used for example in electro-optical systems such as TV screens, liquid crystal displays, charge coupled devices, plasma displays or electroluminescent displays and the like. These may be, for example, active (twisted nematic) or passive (supertwisted nematic) ferroelectric displays or light-emitting diodes.

Accordingly, in one aspect the present invention relates to colour filters comprising a transparent substrate and a layer comprising from 1 to 75% by weight, preferably from 5 to 50% by weight, with particular preference from 25 to 40% by weight, based on the overall weight of the layer, of a diketopyrrolopyrrole of the general formula (I) dispersed in a high molecular mass organic material:

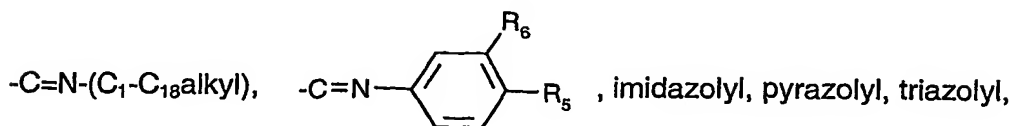


wherein A and B independently of one another are a group of the formula



R_3 and R_4 independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, $-NR_{16}R_{17}$, $-CONHR_{18}$, $-COOR_{19}$, $-SO_2NH-R_{20}$, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxycarbonyl,

C₁-C₁₈alkylaminocarbonyl, -CN, -NO₂, trifluoromethyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkyl,



piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl,

G is -CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)-, -C(CH₃)₂-, -CH=N-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO₂-, -CONH- or -NR₉-,

R₅ and R₆ independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or -CN,

R₇ and R₈ independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen or C₁-C₆alkyl and R₉ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆alkyl,

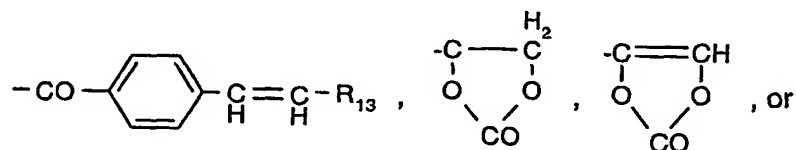
R₁ and R₂ are independently of each other C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, which is interrupted one or more times by O or S, C₆-C₁₂aryl, C₇-C₁₂aralkyl, or a group of the formula -C(O)OR₁₀, wherein R₁₀ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl, C₆-C₁₂aryl, or C₇-C₁₂aralkyl, or

a group of the formula

-X₂-X₃ (II), wherein

X₂ is an alkylene, arylene, aralkylene or cycloalkylene spacer containing optionally one or more groups -O-, -S-, -NR₁₄-, -CO-, -CONH-, -CONR₁₅-, or -COO- as linking bridge,

X₃ is -OH, -NH₂, -C(R₁₁)=CH₂, -OC(O)-C(R₁₂)=CH₂, -C(O)-C(R₁₂)=CH₂, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl,



-OC(O)-N-X₄-N-C(O)-O-X₅-O-C(O)-C(R₁₂)=CH₂; wherein

R₁₁ is hydrogen, or C₁-C₄alkyl, or halogen,

R₁₂ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, or halogen,

R₁₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, or C₆-C₁₂aryl,

R₁₄ and R₁₅ are independently of each other hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl, or C₆-C₁₂aryl,

R₁₆, R₁₇, R₁₈ and R₂₀ are independently of each other hydrogen, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₆-C₁₂aryl, or C₇-C₁₂aralkyl,

R₁₉ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₆-C₁₂aryl, or C₇-C₁₂aralkyl, and

X₄ and X₅ are independently of each other an alkylene, arylene, aralkylene or cycloalkylene spacer,

R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 can also be a group of formula

$-X_1-X_2-X_3$ (III), wherein

X_1 is a single bond, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NH-$, $-CONH-$, $-COO-$, $-SO_2-NH-$, or $-SO_2-O-$, and

X_2 and X_3 are as defined above,

- i) with the proviso that at least one, preferably two, of the groups of the formula (II) and/or (III) is present per molecule.

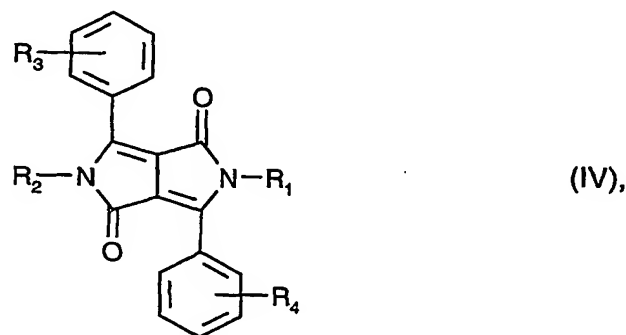
X_1 is preferably a single bond, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NH-$, $-CONH-$, or $-SO_2-NH-$.

- i) X_2 is preferably an alkylene spacer containing optionally one or more, in particular one or two groups, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR_{14}-$, $-CO-$, $-CONH-$, $-CONR_{15}-$, or $-COO-$ as linking bridge. The number of carbon atoms of the alkylene spacer is preferably greater than 4, more preferred greater than 6 and most preferred in the range of 8 to 16.

X_3 is preferably $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-OC(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, $-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, or

$-OC(O)-N-X_4-N-C(O)-O-X_5-O-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$; wherein R_{12} is hydrogen, or methyl, and X_4 and X_5 are as defined above.

Preferably the diketopyrrolopyrroles have the general formula



wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently of each other a group of the formula

$-X_2-X_3$ (II), wherein

X_2 is an alkylene, arylene, aralkylene or cycloalkylene spacer containing optionally one or more groups $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR_{14}-$, $-CO-$, $-CONH-$, $-CONR_{15}-$, or $-COO-$ as linking bridge,

X_3 is OH , NH_2 , $-C(R_{11})=CH_2$, $-OC(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, $-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, or

$-OC(O)-N-X_4-N-C(O)-O-X_5-O-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$; wherein

R_{11} is hydrogen, or methyl,

R_{12} is hydrogen, or methyl,

R_{14} and R_{15} are independently of each other hydrogen, C_1 - C_8 alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl, and X_4 and X_5 are as defined above;

R_3 and R_4 independently of one another are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, $-NR_{16}R_{17}$, $-CONHR_{18}$, $-COOR_{19}$, $-SO_2NH-R_{20}$, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_{18} alkylaminocarbonyl, wherein R_{16} , R_{17} ,

R_{18} , R_{19} and R_{20} are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, wherein

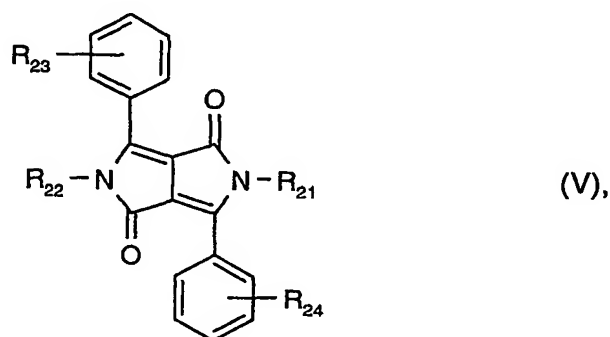
diketopyrrolopyrroles are more preferred, wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently of each other a radical of the formula

$-X_2-X_3$, wherein

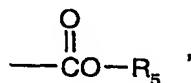
X_2 is C_1 - C_{18} alkylene and

X_3 is $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $-CH=CH_2$, $-C(CH_3)=CH_2$, $-OCO-CH=CH_2$ or $-OCO-C(CH_3)=CH_2$, $-CO-CH=CH_2$ or $-CO-C(CH_3)=CH_2$ and/or

wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently of each other C_1 - C_{18} alkylmercapto, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, or $-NR_{16}R_{17}$, wherein one of the groups R_{16} and R_{17} is hydrogen and the other is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl or both groups R_{16} and R_{17} are independently of each other C_1 - C_{18} alkyl; or of the general formula



in which R_{21} and R_{22} are independently of one another hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl which is interrupted one or more times by O or S, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl or a group of the formula



in which R_5 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl,

R_{23} and R_{24} independently of one another are a group of formula

$-X_1-X_2-X_3$, wherein

X_1 is a single bond, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NH-$, $-CONH-$, $-COO-$, $-SO_2NH-$, or $-SO_2O-$,

X_2 is an alkylene, arylene, aralkylene or cycloalkylene spacer containing optionally one or more groups $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR_{14}-$, $-CO-$, $-CONH-$, $-CONR_{15}-$, or $-COO-$ as linking bridge,

X_3 is $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-C(R_{11})=CH_2$, $-OC(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, $-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, or

$-OC(O)-N-X_4-N-C(O)-O-X_5-O-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$; wherein

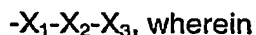
R₁₁ is hydrogen, or methyl,

R₁₂ is hydrogen, or methyl,

R₁₄ and R₁₅ are independently of each other hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl, or C₆-C₁₂aryl, and

X₄ and X₅ are independently of each other an alkylene, arylene, aralkylene or cycloalkylene spacer, wherein

a diketopyrrolopyrrole is more preferred, wherein R₂₃ and R₂₄ independently of one another are a group of formula



X₁ is -S-, -SO₂NH- or -NH-,

X₂ is a C₁-C₁₈alkylene group, and

X₃ is -OH, -NH₂, -CH=CH₂, -C(CH₃)=CH₂, -OCO-CH=CH₂ or -OCO-C(CH₃)=CH₂,

-CO-CH=CH₂, or -CO-C(CH₃)=CH₂, and/or

diketopyrrolopyrroles, wherein R₂₁ and R₂₂ independently of one another are hydrogen, or C₁-C₁₈alkyl.

In contrast to conventional pigments the diketopyrrolopyrroles of formula I do not tend to aggregate and, hence, show very good dispersibility. Color filters prepared by using the diketopyrrolopyrroles of formula I have high transparence and pure hue. In addition, they facilitate adjustment of color points and enable a large choice of shades.

The pigments will generally be used in the manufacture of colour filters as a dispersion in an organic solvent or water. There are several ways to manufacture these colour filters, which follow two mainstreams:

- Direct patterning during applying;
- Patterning after applying the pigment.

Direct patterning can be obtained by several printing techniques, such as impact (off-set, flexography, stamping, letterpress etc.) as well as non-impact (ink jet techniques).

Other direct patterning techniques are based on lamination processes, electronic discharging processes like electro-deposition and some special colour proofing methods, like the so-called Chromalin™ process (DuPont).

For impact printing techniques, the pigment may be dispersed in water or organic solvents by standard de-agglomeration methods (Skandex, Dynamill, Dispermat and the like) in the presence of a dispersant and a polymeric binder to produce an ink. Any dispersion technique known in the field, including the choice of solvent, dispersant and binder, can be used. The type of ink and its viscosity depend on the application technique and are well-known to the

skilled artisan. Most usual binders, to which the invention is of course not limited, are (meth)acrylates, epoxies, PVA, polyimids, Novolak systems and the like as well as combinations of these polymers.

The ink dispersion then can be printed on all kind of standard printing machines. Curing of the binder system is preferably achieved by a heating process. The three colours can be applied at once or in different printing steps with intermediate drying and/or curing steps, for example one colour at the time in three printing steps.

Inks for use in ink jet, for example piezo or bubble jet, can be prepared likewise. They generally contain a pigment dispersed in water and/or one or a mixture of many hydrophilic organic solvents in combination with a dispersant and a binder.

For ink jet printing a standard ink jet printer can be used or a dedicated printer can be built in order to optimize for example the printing speed etc.

For lamination techniques, like thermal transfer and the like, a web system has to be made: The pigment is dispersed in a solvent or water with dispersant and binder and coated on a foil and dried. The pigment/binder system can be patternwise or uniformly transferred to a colour filter substrate with the help of energy (UV, IR, heat, pressure etc.). Depending on the technique used, the colourant for example may be transferred alone (dye diffusion or sublimation transfer), or the colourant dispersion may be entirely transferred including the binder (wax transfer).

For electrodeposition, the pigment has to be dispersed in water together with an ionized polymer. By means of an electrical current, the ionized polymer is deionized at the anode or the cathode and, being insoluble then, deposited together with the pigments. This can be done on patterned or patternwise shielded, by a photoresist, (transparent) photo-conductors like ITO etc.

The Chromalin™ process makes use of a photosensitive material, deposited on a colour filter substrate. The material becomes tacky upon UV exposure. The so called 'toner', comprising a mixture or compound of pigment and polymer, is distributed on the substrate and sticks on the tacky parts. This process has to be done three to four times for R,G,B and eventually black.

Patterning after applying is a method based mostly on the known photoresist technology, wherein the pigment is dispersed in the photoresist composition. Other methods are indirect patterning with the help of a separate photoresist or lamination techniques.

The pigment may be dispersed into photoresists by any standard method such as described above for the printing processes. The binder systems may also be identical. Further suitable compositions are described for example in EP 654711, WO 98/45756 or WO 98/45757.

Photoresists comprise a photoinitiator and a poly-crosslinkable monomer (negative radical polymerization), a material to crosslink the polymers itself (for example a photoacid generator or the like) or a material to chemically change the solubility of the polymer in certain developing media. This process, however, can also be done with heat (for example using thermal arrays or an NIR beam) instead of UV, in the case of some polymers which undergo chemical changes during heating processes, resulting in changes of solubility in the mentioned developing media. A photoinitiator is then not needed.

The photosensitive or heat sensible material is coated on a colour filter substrate, dried and UV(or heat) irradiated, sometimes again baked (photoacid generators) and developed with a developing medium (mostly a base). In this last step only the non-exposed (negative systems) or only the exposed (positive systems) parts are washed away, giving the wanted pattern. This operation has to be repeated for all the colours used.

Photosensitive lamination techniques are using the same principle, the only difference being the coating technique. A photosensitive system is applied as described above, however on a web instead of a colour filter substrate. The foil is placed on the colour filter substrate and the photosensitive layer is transferred with the help of heat and/or pressure.

Indirect processes, with the above mentioned polymeric binders without a photosensitive component, make use of an extra photoresist, coated on top of the pigmented resist. During the patterning of the photoresist, the pigmented resist is patterned as well. The photoresist has to be removed afterwards.

More details about the manufacture of colour filters can be found in text books, reviews and other scientific articles. The skilled artisan will associate the instant invention with the use of any such known technique as well.

For example, which is of course in no way limitative, substantially colourless methacrylic resins are commonly used in colour filters, examples thereof which are known to the skilled artisan being copolymers of aromatic methacrylates with methacrylic acid of M_w from 30'000 to 60'000. Such resins are highly appropriated to make films by spin-coating.

The colour filters of the invention contain the pigment compositions of the invention judiciously in a concentration of from 1 to 75% by weight, preferably from 5 to 50% by weight, with particular preference from 25 to 40% by weight, based on the overall weight of the pigmented layer.

The invention therefore likewise provides a colour filter comprising a transparent substrate and a layer comprising from 1 to 75% by weight, preferably from 5 to 50% by weight, with particular preference from 25 to 40% by weight, based on the overall weight of the layer, of a pigment composition of the invention or the individual components of said composition

dispersed in a high molecular mass organic material. The substrate is preferably essentially colourless ($T \geq 95\%$ all over the visible range from 400 to 700 nm).

The instant printing inks or photoresists for making colour filters contain the pigment compositions of the invention judiciously in a concentration of from 0.01 to 40% by weight, preferably from 1 to 25% by weight, with particular preference from 5 to 10% by weight, based on the overall weight of the printing ink or photoresist.

The invention therefore likewise provides a composition for making colour filters comprising from 0.01 to 40% by weight, preferably from 1 to 25% by weight, with particular preference from 5 to 10% by weight, based on the overall weight of the composition, of a pigment composition of the invention dispersed therein.

This pigment composition also may additionally contain other colorants of different structure. The additional components will shift the mixture's spectrum hypsochromically or bathochromically depending on their own hue. The skilled artisan will appreciate by himself which colorants can additionally be used, and in which amounts, depending on the desired colour. In certain cases, it is advantageous to use the inventive compositions in mixture or in combination with other additives such as wetting agents, surfactants, defoamers, antioxidants, UV absorbers, light stabilizers, plastisizers, or general texture improving agents and so forth. Generally such additives can be used in a concentration from about 0.1 to 25 percent, preferably from about 0.2 to 15 % and most preferably from about 0.5 to 8 %, by weight based on the total weight of (a), (b) and (c).

Suitable surfactants include anionic surfactants such as alkylbenzene- or alkylnaphthalene-sulfonates, alkylsulfosuccinates or naphthalene formaldehyde sulfonates; cationic surfactants including, for example, quaternary salts such as benzyl tributyl ammonium chloride; or nonionic or amphoteric surfactants such as polyoxyethylene surfactants and alkyl- or amidopropyl betaines, respectively.

Suitable texture improving agents are, for example, fatty acids such as stearic acid or behenic acid, and fatty amines such as laurylamine and stearylamine. In addition, fatty alcohols or ethoxylated fatty alcohols, polyols such as aliphatic 1,2-diols or epoxidized soy bean oil, waxes, resin acids and resin acid salts may be used for this purpose.

Suitable UV stabilizers are, for example, the known benzotriazole derivatives (see, for example, US-B1-6,184,375, column 20, line 48 to column 21, line 15) and 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazines (see, for example, US-B1-6,184,375, column 22, line 41 to 65) known under the trade name TINUVIN® or CIBA® Fast H Liquid an aryl sulfonated benzotriazol, both being products of CIBA Specialty Chemicals Corporation.

The term "halogen" is generally iodine, fluorine, bromine or chlorine, preferably bromine or chlorine.

C₁-C₄alkyl group is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl or tert-butyl; C₁-C₈alkyl is, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-amyl, tert-amyl or hexyl;

C₁-C₁₈alkyl is, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-amyl, tert-amyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, nonyl, decyl, dodecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl or octadecyl.

The term "alkylene" means in general linear or branched C₁-C₁₈alkylene, wherein examples of preferred linear representatives are for example -(CH₂)₄-, -(CH₂)₅-, -(CH₂)₆-, -(CH₂)₇-, -(CH₂)₈-, -(CH₂)₉-, -(CH₂)₁₀-, -(CH₂)₁₁-, -(CH₂)₁₂-, -(CH₂)₁₃-, -(CH₂)₁₄-, -(CH₂)₁₅-, -(CH₂)₁₆-, -(CH₂)₁₇-, -(CH₂)₁₈-, preferably C₄-C₁₆alkylene such as -(CH₂)₄-, -(CH₂)₅-, -(CH₂)₆-, -(CH₂)₇-, -(CH₂)₈-, -(CH₂)₉-, -(CH₂)₁₀-, -(CH₂)₁₁-, or -(CH₂)₁₂-.

The "alkoxy group" in C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or in C₁-C₁₈alkoxycarbonyl can be linear or branched and is for example methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, butyloxy, hexyloxy, decyloxy, dodecyloxy, hexadecyloxy or octadecyloxy, preferably C₁-C₈alkoxy such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, butyloxy, hexyloxy, or octyloxy.

C₁-C₁₈alkylmercapto is, for example, methylmercapto, ethylmercapto, propylmercapto, butylmercapto, octylmercapto, decylmercapto, hexadecylmercapto or octadecylmercapto.

C₁-C₁₈alkylamino is, both alone and in C₁-C₁₈alkylaminocarbonyl, for example methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, hexylamino, decylamino, hexadecylamino or octadecylamino, preferably C₁-C₆alkylamino such as methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino or hexylamino.

C₅-C₁₀cycloalkyl is preferably C₅-C₇cycloalkyl, such as, for example, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, especially cyclohexyl.

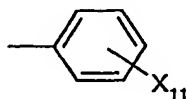
C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl is mono- or bicyclic cycloalkenyl, for example cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl or norbornenyl.

"C₆-C₁₂aryl" is typically phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 4-biphenyl, which may be unsubstituted or substituted by, for example, one or more C₁-C₄alkyl groups, C₁-C₄alkoxy groups, or halogen atoms.

"C₇-C₁₂aralkyl" is typically benzyl, 2-benzyl-2-propyl, β-phenyl-ethyl, α,α-dimethylbenzyl, ω-phenyl-butyl, or ω,ω-dimethyl-ω-phenyl-butyl, in which both the aliphatic hydrocarbon group and aromatic hydrocarbon group may be unsubstituted or substituted by, for example, one or more C₁-C₄alkyl groups, C₁-C₄alkoxy groups, or halogen atoms.

The term "alkylene (spacer)" is typically C₁-C₃₀alkylene, preferably C₁-C₁₈alkylene, and embraces the linear as well as the branched representatives and can be, for example, -CH₂- and C₂-C₃₀alkylene, such as -(CH₂)₂-, -CH(Me)-, -(CH₂)₃-, -CH₂-CH(Me)-, -C(Me)₂-, -(CH₂)₄-, -(CH₂)₅-, -(CH₂)₆-, -(CH₂)₇-, -(CH₂)₈-, -(CH₂)₉-, -(CH₂)₁₀-, -(CH₂)₁₁-, -(CH₂)₁₂-, -(CH₂)₁₃-, -(CH₂)₁₄-, -(CH₂)₁₅-, -(CH₂)₁₆-, -(CH₂)₁₇-, -(CH₂)₁₈-, -(CH₂)₁₉-, -(CH₂)₂₀-, -(CH₂)₂₁-, -(CH₂)₂₂-, -(CH₂)₂₃-, -(CH₂)₂₄-, -(CH₂)₂₅-, -(CH₂)₂₆-, -(CH₂)₂₇-, -(CH₂)₂₈-, -(CH₂)₂₉-, -(CH₂)₃₀-, preferably -CH₂-, -(CH₂)₂-, -(CH₂)₃-, -(CH₂)₄-, -(CH₂)₅-, -(CH₂)₆-, -(CH₂)₇-, -(CH₂)₈-, -(CH₂)₉-, -(CH₂)₁₀-, -(CH₂)₁₁-, -(CH₂)₁₂-, -(CH₂)₁₃-, -(CH₂)₁₄-, -(CH₂)₁₅-, -(CH₂)₁₆-, -(CH₂)₁₇-, -(CH₂)₁₈-, and also -CH(C₂-C₃₀alkylene)-. The "alkylene spacer" can optionally comprise one or more, in particular one or two groups selected from -O-, -S-, -NR₁₄-, -CO-, -CONH-, -CONR₁₅-, or -COO- as linking group. C₁-C₃₀alkylene can, for example, be interrupted several times by -O-, -S-, -NH- or -C(O)NH-, such as -(CH₂)₂-O-(CH₂)₂-, -(CH₂)₂-O-(CH₂)₂-, -(CH₂)₂-S-(CH₂)₂-, -CH₂-CH-CH₂-O-(CH₂)_p-CH₃, wherein p is an integer from 1 to 10; or -CHX₁₃CH₂-(X₁₄)_n-OH, wherein X₁₃ is C₁-C₈alkyl, X₁₄ is an alkylene oxide monomer, preferably ethylene oxide or propylene oxide, or alkylene amino monomer, preferably amino ethylene or amino propylene, and n is an integer from 1 to 10, preferably 1 to 5; or -(CH₂)₂-NH-(CH₂)₂- or -(CH₂)₂-C(O)NH-(CH₂)₂-.

"Arylene (spacer)" is an unsubstituted or substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic arylene group, preferably containing 6 to 14 carbon atoms, typically phenylene, naphthylene, anthracenylene, anthraquinonylene, pyridinylene, quinolinylene, preferably a group



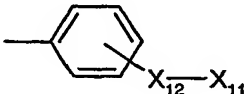
wherein X₁₁ is a single bond in ortho-, meta- or para-position, or -O-, -S-, -NR₁₄-, -CO-, -CONH-, -CONR₁₅-, or -COO- in ortho-, meta- or para-position; para-phenylene and para-

phenylenoxy are preferred.

"Aralkylene (spacer)" is an unsubstituted or substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic aralkylene

group, preferably containing 6 to 14 carbon atoms, preferably a group 

wherein X_{11} is a single bond in ortho-, meta- or para-position, or -O-, -S-, -NR₁₄-, -CO-, -CONH-, -CONR₁₅-, or -COO- in ortho-, meta- or para-position, and X_{12} is alkylene, or a

group , wherein X_{12} is alkylene in ortho-, meta- or para-position and

X_{11} is a single bond, -O-, -S-, -NR₁₄-, -CO-, -CONH-, -CONR₁₅-, or -COO-.

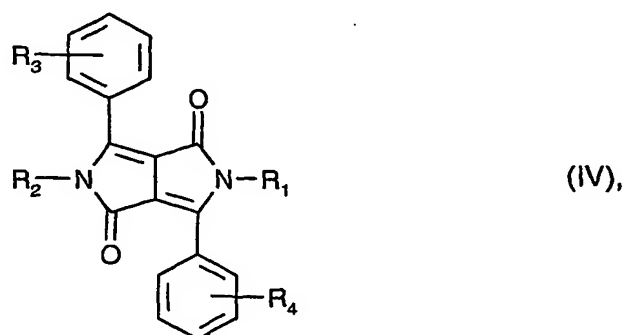
"Cycloalkylene (spacer)" is an unsubstituted or substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic cycloalkylene group, preferably containing 6 to 14 carbon atoms, typically cyclohexylene,

preferably a group ,

wherein X_{11} is a single bond in 2-, 3- or 4-position, or -O-, -S-, -NR₁₄-, -CO-, -CONH-, -CONR₁₅-, or -COO- in 2-, 3- or 4-position; 4-cyclohexylene and 4-cyclohexylenoxy are preferred.

The diketopyrrolopyrroles of the general formula IV and V are new. Thus, another aspect of the present invention is directed to new diketopyrrolopyrroles.

These are at the one hand diketopyrrolopyrroles of the general formula



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are as defined above, preferably diketopyrrolopyrroles, wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently of each other a radical of the

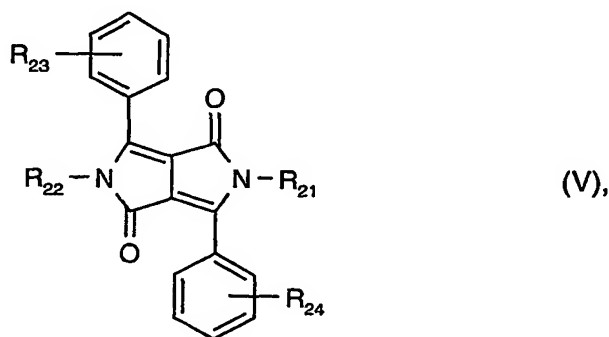
formula

-X₂-X₃, wherein

X₂ is C₁-C₁₈alkylene and

X₃ is -NH₂, -OH, -CH=CH₂, -C(CH₃)=CH₂, -OCO-CH=CH₂ or -OCO-C(CH₃)=CH₂,
-CO-CH=CH₂ or -CO-C(CH₃)=CH₂ and/or

wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently of each other C₁-C₁₈alkylmercapto, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, or
-NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein one of the groups R₁₆ and R₁₇ is hydrogen and the other is C₁-C₁₈alkyl or
both groups R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently of each other C₁-C₁₈alkyl; and on the other hand
diketopyrrolopyrroles of the general formula



in which R₂₁, R₂₂, R₂₃ and R₂₄ are as defined above, preferably
diketopyrrolopyrroles, wherein R₂₃ and R₂₄ independently of one another are a group of
formula

-X₁-X₂-X₃, wherein

X₁ is -S-, -SO₂NH- or -NH-,

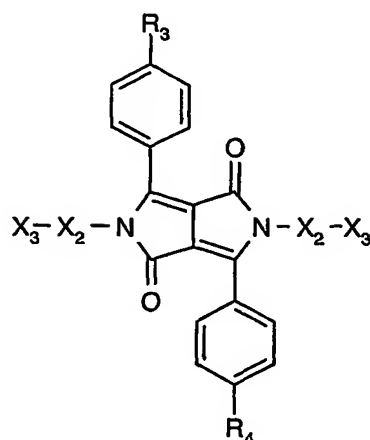
X₂ is a C₁-C₁₈alkylene group, and

X₃ is -OH, -NH₂, -CH=CH₂, -C(CH₃)=CH₂, -OCO-CH=CH₂, -OCO-C(CH₃)=CH₂, -CO-CH=CH₂,
or -CO-C(CH₃)=CH₂, and/or

diketopyrrolopyrroles, wherein R₂₁ and R₂₂ independently of one another are hydrogen, or
C₁-C₁₈alkyl.

Preferably R₁ is R₂, R₃ is R₄ in formula IV and R₂₁ is R₂₂, R₂₃ is R₂₄ in formula V. In addition,
the sum of the number of carbon atoms of R₁ and R₃ (as well as R₂ and R₄) and R₂₁ and R₂₃
(as well as R₂₂ and R₂₄) is preferably 12 ± 6, most preferred 12 ± 4.

Particularly preferred are diketopyrrolopyrroles of the



(IVa),

wherein R_3 and R_4 are preferably identical and are C_1 - C_{16} alkyl, C_1 - C_{16} alkoxy, $-NR_{16}R_{17}$, $-CONHR_{18}$, or $-SO_2NH-R_{20}$, wherein R_{16} and R_{17} are independently of each other both C_1 - C_{16} alkyl or one of the groups R_{16} and R_{17} is hydrogen and the other is C_1 - C_{16} alkyl, R_{18} , R_{19} and R_{20} are C_1 - C_{16} alkyl, and R_{18} is C_1 - C_{15} alkyl;

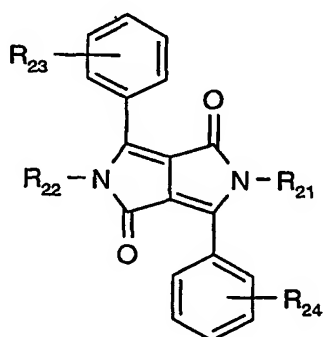
X_2 is a group $-(X_{22})_{n2}-X_{23}-$, wherein $n2$ is 0 or 1, X_{22} is $-CONH-$, $-CONR_{15}-$, or $-COO-$, X_{23} is an alkylene having 2 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably $-(CH_2)_{n3}-$, wherein $n3$ is 2 to 16, and

X_3 is $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-C(R_{11})=CH_2$, $-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, $-OC(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$ or $-OC(O)-N-X_4-N-C(O)-O-X_5-O-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$; wherein

R_{11} is hydrogen, or methyl,

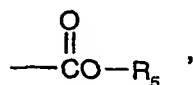
R_{12} is hydrogen, or methyl,

and X_4 and X_5 are as defined above; preferably X_4 is *p*-phenylene, 4,4'-diphenylene, 1,4-cyclohexylene, or $-(CH_2)_{n4}-$, wherein $n4$ is 3 to 6, and diketopyrrolopyrroles of the formula



(Va),

in which R_{21} and R_{22} are independently of one another hydrogen, C_1 - C_{16} alkyl, C_1 - C_{16} alkyl which is interrupted one or more times by O or S, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl or a group of the formula



in which R_5 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl,

R_{23} and R_{24} independently of one another are a group of formula

$-X_1-X_2-X_3$, wherein

X_1 is $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NH-$, or $-SO_2-NH-$,

X_2 is an alkylene having 2 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably $-(CH_2)_{n3}-$, wherein $n3$ is 2 to 16,

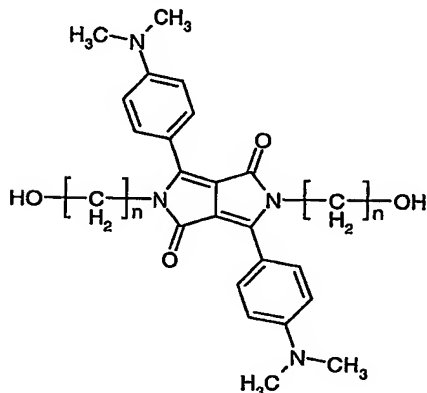
X_3 is $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-C(R_{11})=CH_2$, $-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$, $-OC(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$ or $C(O)-N-X_4-N-C(O)-O-X_5-O-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$; wherein

R_{11} is hydrogen, or methyl,

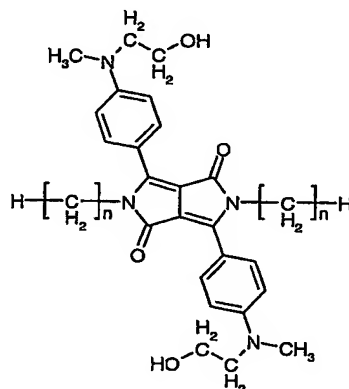
R_{12} is hydrogen, or methyl,

and X_4 and X_5 are as defined above; preferably X_4 is p-phenylene, 4,4'-diphenylene, 1,4-cyclohexylene, or $-(CH_2)_{n4}-$, wherein $n4$ is 3 to 6.

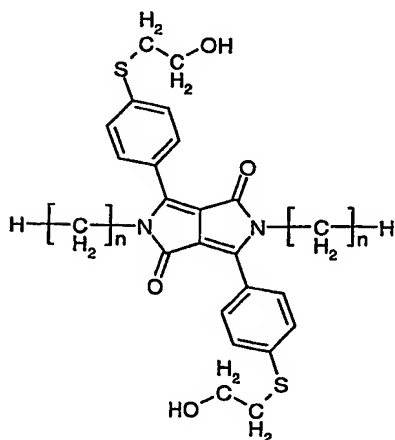
Particularly preferred are the following compounds:



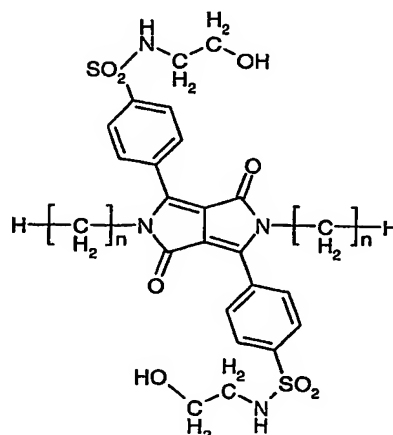
$n = 4$ to 6 or 8 to 16, in particular 12;



$n = 8$ to 16, in particular 12;



$n = 8$ to 16, in particular 12; or



$n = 8$ to 16, in particular 12.

The diketopyrrolopyrroles are known or can be prepared according to known procedures, see for example: EP-A-61426, EP-A-94911, WO99/54332, WO00/14126, EP-A-787 730 and EP-A-787 730.

It has been observed, that some of the diketopyrrolopyrroles of the general formula I, especially IV and V, show fluorescence (photoluminescence). Said diketopyrrolopyrroles can be used in certain full-color OLED displays with one or few luminescent materials as color changing materials (instead of color filters). Color changing materials work by absorbing light of shorter wavelength (e. g., blue light) and then emitting light of longer wavelength by fluorescence (photoluminescence) (e. g., red or green light). The use of color changing materials is known in the art (see e. g., US-B-5,126,214 (Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.) and US-B- 5,294,870 (Eastman Kodak Co.)).

Besides the use of the diketopyrrolopyrroles for preparing color filters the diketopyrrolopyrroles (DPPs) IV or V can also be used for the preparation of polymers. The polymerisation of the inventive DPPs IV or V is usually carried out in a manner known per se, if desired in the presence of a suitable, preferably customary, comonomer carrying e.g. at least one carbon-carbon double bond or of a polymer carrying polyreactive groups. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, coloured (co-)polymers can be prepared by polyreacting a mixture consisting of novel DPP monomers and other customary and suitable copolymerisable monomers in liquid phase such as in a melt, solution, suspension and emulsion. Suitable copolymerisable monomers to be mentioned are, for example, the group of the acrylates, methacrylates and other customary vinylic monomers such as styrene and its customary monomer derivatives or 2-N-vinylpyrrolidone. Particularly preferred acrylates are monofunctional acrylates such as butanediolmonoacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylacrylate, butylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylacrylate, phenoxyethylacrylate, tetrahydrofurfurylacrylate, polypropylene glycol monoacrylate, bifunctional acrylates such as 1,6-hexanedioldiacrylate, tripropylene glycol diacrylate, polyethylene glycol(200) diacrylate and polyethylene glycol(400) diacrylate, ethoxylated and propoxylated neopentyl glycol diacrylate, polyfunctional acrylates such as trimethylolpropanetriacrylate, pentaerythritoltriacylate, ethoxylated or propoxylated trimethylolpropanetriacrylate, propoxylated glycerol triacrylate, tris(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate triacrylate as well as their mixtures with one another. Such compounds are sufficiently known from, inter alia, "Strahlenhärtung", Curt R. Vincentzu Verlag, Hannover, p. 83 to 92 (1996).

These novel DPP polymers are usually prepared by commonly known methods, e.g. either by a polyreaction, i.e. by polymerisation (thermal or photochemical), polycondensation or polyaddition, or by a polymer-analogous reaction, i.e. by reacting the novel DPP compounds containing suitable reactive groups with polymers already obtained which in turn contain reactive groups (grafting). Photochemical polymerisation is preferred, especially if Q is an acrylic or methacrylic radical.

It is, thus, possible to prepare e.g. vinyl polymers, allyl polymers, vinyl ester polymers, vinylamide polymers, vinyl acetate polymers or vinyl ketone polymers from DPP monomers, the reactive groups of which contain C=C bonds; polyaldehydes, polyisocyanates, polyepoxides, polyethers, polyacetones or polylactams from monofunctional DPP monomers, the reactive groups of which contain hetero atoms; and from bifunctional DPP monomers, the reactive groups of which contain hetero atoms, via polycondensation, polyesters, polyamides, polyimides or polycarbonates and, via polyaddition, polyepoxides, polyurethanes or polyimides, the polymerisation being, for example, a radical, cationic or anionic polymerisation, coordination polymerisation or group transfer polymerisation.

DPP monomers which contain amino and hydroxy groups can also be reacted with an polyisocyanate to prepare a monomeric or polymeric isocyanate, which can be reacted with one or more hydroxy-functional acrylates or (meth)acrylates to obtain DPP compounds having groups $-OC(O)-N-X_4-N-C(O)-O-X_5-O-C(O)-C(R_{12})=CH_2$.

Examples of polyisocyanates are aliphatic diisocyanates, such as trimethylene diisocyanate, tetramethylene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, pentamethylene diisocyanate, 1,2-dipropylene diisocyanate, 2,4,4- or 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate, and aromatic polyisocyanates, such as m-phenylene diisocyanate, p-phenylene diisocyanate, 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate, 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, 2,4- or 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate, 4,4'-toluidine diisocyanate and 4,4'-diphenyl ether diisocyanate, and alicyclic diisocyanates, such as 1,3- or 1,4-cyclohexane diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate and 4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexyl isocyanate).

Examples of hydroxy-functional (meth)acrylates are 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, 2- or 4-hydroxybutyl(meth)acrylate, pentandiol mono(meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropane di(meth)acrylate, and pentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate.

Typical examples of the preparation of DPP polymers, starting from the novel DPP monomers IV and V, are (a) the polymerisation for the preparation of DPP polyacrylates or polymethacrylates by radical thermal polymerisation of DPP acrylates or DPP methacrylates, i.e. DPPs of formula IV or V containing an acrylic or methacrylic group, or the radical photopolymerisation of DPP acrylates or DPP methacrylates, (b) the polycondensation for the preparation of DPP-containing polyesters from DPPs of formula IV or V containing a hydroxy group, or the preparation of DPP polycarbonates from DPP diols and phosgene, (c)

the polyaddition for the preparation of DPP polyurethanes from DPP diols and diisocyanates, and also (d) the polymer-analogous reaction, e.g. the reaction of a DPP alcohol with a polymer prepared from styrene and maleic acid anhydride, which thus contains anhydride groups, to a polymer containing DPP mono- or diester groups.

Where required, the novel DPP polymers also contain additives, such as light stabilisers, antioxidants and UV absorbers, which may be added during or after the actual polymerisation, e.g. also during the processing of the polymers (extrusion). These additives can themselves also contain polyreactive groups and can in this case be copolymerised together with the DPP monomers IV or V.

The actual preparation of polymers is known from the state of the art (described, inter alia, in Houben-Weyl "Methoden der Organischen Chemie", "Makromolekulare Stoffe", Vol. E20, parts 1-3 (1986,1987)).

If the DPPs of formula IV or V contain $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2-$, acrylate or methacrylate groups, the polymerisation can be carried out e.g. photochemically, one of the customary photoinitiators (see e.g. "Chemistry & Technology of UV & EB Formulations for Coatings, Inks and Paints, Vol. 3: Photoinitiators for Free Radical and Cationic Polymerization" 1991, p. 1115-325) usually being added to the reaction mixture in an amount in the range from typically 0.5 to 5 % by weight, based on the sum of all monomers used.

Another preferred embodiment of this invention thus relates to polymers based on the diketopyrrolopyrroles IV or V, which are obtainable by polyreacting a mixture consisting of
(A) from 0.5 to 20, preferably from 1 to 10 % by weight, based on the sum of the components (A) and (B), of a diketopyrrolopyrrole IV or V, and
(B) from 99.5 to 80, preferably from 99 to 90 % by weight, based on the sum of the components (A) and (B), of a monomer which is copolymerisable with the diketopyrrolopyrroles IV and V,
the sums of (A) and (B) making up 100 % by weight.

Another embodiment of this invention relates to the use of the novel mixture for the preparation of polymers.

In another of its aspects, this invention relates to the use of polymers prepared according to this invention for colouring high molecular weight organic materials, for formulations of deco-

rative cosmetics, for the production of inks, printing inks, paint systems, in particular automotive lacquers and photosensitive coatings, photo- and electroconducting polymers, fluorescent brighteners, photocell aggregates, coloured photoresists and dispersion paints.

- i The DPP polymers prepared according to this invention are particularly suitable for colouring high molecular weight organic materials, such as biopolymers, plastic materials, including fibres, glasses, ceramic products, for formulations of decorative cosmetics, for the preparation of inks, printing inks, paint systems, in particular automotive lacquers and photosensitive coatings, photo- and electroconducting polymers, fluorescent brighteners, photocell aggregates, coloured photoresists and dispersion paints, and the diketopyrrolopyrroles of this invention can also be used in the biomedical field, for example for the preparation of diagnostic agents, and in the fields of impact and non impact printing and photo/repro in general.

Illustrative examples of suitable high molecular weight organic materials which can be coloured with the novel DPP polymers, are vinyl polymers, such as polystyrene, poly- α -methylstyrene, poly-p-methylstyrene, poly-p-hydroxystyrene, poly-p-hydroxyphenylstyrene, polymethyl methacrylate and polyacrylamide as well as the corresponding methacrylic compounds, polymethylmaleate, polyacrylonitrile, polymethacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyvinylidene fluoride, polyvinyl acetate, polymethyl vinyl ether and polybutyl vinyl ether; polymers derived from maleinimide and/or maleic anhydride, such as copolymers of maleic anhydride with styrene; polyvinyl pyrrolidone; ABS; ASA; polyamides; polyimides; polyamidimides; polysulfones; polyether sulfones; polyphenylene oxides; polyurethane; polyureae; polycarbonates; polyarylenes; polyarylenesulfides; polyepoxides; polyolefins, such as polyethylene and polypropylene; polyalkadienes; biopolymers and their derivatives, such as cellulose, cellulose ethers and cellulose esters, such as ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate and cellulose butyrate, starch, chitin, chitosan, gelatin, zein; natural resins; synthetic resins, such as alkyd resins, acrylic resins, phenolic resins, epoxy resins, aminoformaldehyde resins, such as urea/formaldehyde resins and melamine/formaldehyde resins; rubber; casein; silicone and silicone resins; caoutchouc, chlorinated rubber; and also polymers which are used, for example, as binders in paint systems, such as novolaks derived from C_1 - C_6 aldehydes, such as formaldehyde and acetaldehyde and a binuclear or mononuclear, preferably mononuclear, phenol which, if desired, is substituted by one or two C_1 - C_9 alkyl groups, one or two halogen atoms or a phenyl ring, such as o-, m- or p-cresol, xylene, p-tert-butylphenol, o-, m- or p-nonylphenol, p-chlorophenol or p-phenylphenol, or from a compound containing more than one phenolic group, typically resorcinol, bis(4-hyd-

roxyphenyl)methane or 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane; as well as suitable mixtures of the cited materials.

Particularly preferred high molecular weight organic materials, in particular for the preparation of a paint system, printing ink or ink, are e.g. cellulose ethers and cellulose esters, such as ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate and cellulose butyrate, natural resins or synthetic resins (polymerisation or condensation resins), such as aminoplasts, in particular urea/ formaldehyde resins and melamine/formaldehyde resins, alkyd resins, phenolic plastics, polycarbonates, polyolefins, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyamides, polyurethanes, polyesters, ABS, ASA, polyphenylene oxides, rubber, casein, silicone and silicone resins as well as their possible mixtures with one another.

It is also possible to use high molecular weight organic materials in dissolved form as film formers, such as boiled linseed oil, nitrocellulose, alkyd resins, phenolic resins, melamine/formaldehyde resins and urea/formaldehyde resins and also acrylic resins.

The cited high molecular weight organic compounds can be used singly or in mixtures, e.g. as granulates, plastic compounds, melts or in the form of solutions, in particular for the preparation of spinning solutions, paint systems, coating compositions, inks or printing inks.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the novel DPP polymers are used for mass colouring polyvinyl chloride, polyamides and, in particular, polyolefins such as polyethylene and polypropylene, and for the preparation of paint systems, including powder coatings, inks, printing inks and paints.

Examples of preferred binders for paint systems to be mentioned are alkyd/melamine surface coating resins, acryl/melamine surface coating resins, cellulose acetate/ cellulose butyrate paints and two-component paints based on acrylic resins crosslinkable with polyisocyanate.

According to findings so far, the novel DPP polymers can be added to the material to be coloured in any desired amount, depending on the end use requirements. In the case of high molecular weight organic materials, for example, the novel DDP polymers can be used in amounts in the range from 0.01 to 40, preferably from 0.1 to 20 % by weight, based on the total weight of the high molecular weight organic material.

The high molecular weight organic materials are normally coloured with the novel DPP polymers such that said polymers, if desired in the form of masterbatches, are admixed to the

high molecular weight organic materials using customary suitable appliances, for example extruders, roll mills, mixing or milling apparatus. The material thus treated is then usually brought into the desired final form by methods known per se, such as calendering, moulding, extruding, coating, casting or injection moulding.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of this invention, it is possible to dissolve DDPs of formula IV or V containing photocurable groups such as acrylate or methacrylate groups in other photocurable monomers, either with or without solvent, in the latter case e.g. by melting and dissolving, and then to mix them with corresponding photoinitiators and to coat suitable substrates therewith, the coatings being cured, i.e. polymerised, by means of actinic radiation, preferably UV radiation.

In another preferred embodiment of this invention, the novel DPP monomers can be poly-reacted in an extruder together with other monomers, in particular those customarily used for the preparation of the above-mentioned polymers (reactive extrusion, in analogy to the process described, inter alia, in EP-A 337 951). Copolymers prepared in this manner usually have the same spectrum of use as the blends of novel DPP polymers and high molecular weight organic materials mentioned so far.

To obtain different shades, the novel DPP polymers can be advantageously added in admixture with fillers, transparent and opaque white, coloured and/or black pigments and conventional luster pigments in the desired amount.

To prepare paint systems, coating compositions, inks and printing inks, the corresponding high molecular weight organic substances, such as binders, synthetic resin dispersions and the like, and the novel DPP compounds or polymers, are usually dispersed or dissolved, if desired together with customary additives, such as fillers, paint auxiliaries, siccatives, plasticisers and/or additional pigments, in a shared solvent or solvent mixture. This may be effected by dispersing or dissolving the individual components by themselves or also several together and only then bringing all the components together, or by adding all of them in one go. For printing applications, all conventional industrial printing methods may be used, such as screen printing, rotogravure, bronze printing, flexographic printing and offset printing.

This invention accordingly relates in another of its embodiments to coloured high molecular weight organic materials prepared by using the polymers according to this invention, to formulations of decorative cosmetics, inks, printing inks, paint systems, in particular automotive

lacquers and photosensitive coatings, photo- and electroconducting polymers, fluorescent brighteners, photocell aggregates, coloured photoresists and dispersion paints, preferably to coloured high molecular weight organic materials and paint systems, particularly preferably to automotive paints and photosensitive coatings.

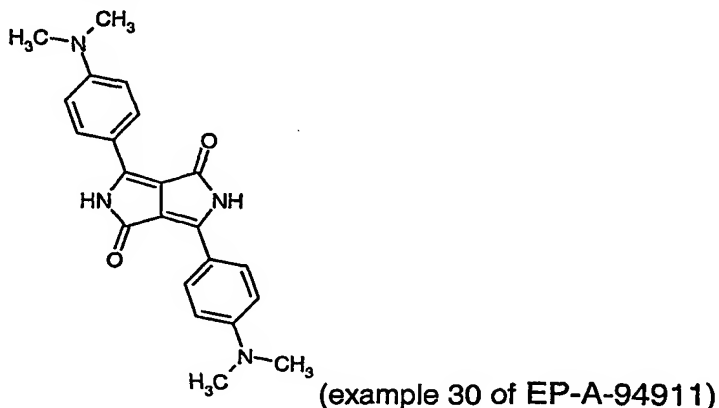
The polymers and copolymers prepared according to this invention and based on the novel DPP monomers IV or V show excellent migration and fastness characteristics and have high transparency and pure hue as compared to the corresponding polymers of the state of the art.

The following examples further describe some preferred embodiments of the invention, but do not limit the scope of the invention. In the examples, all parts are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Examples

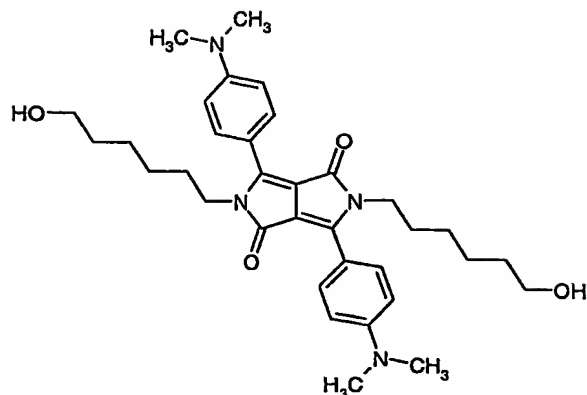
Example 1:

2.4 parts of NaH were added to the stirred mixture of 9.4 parts of compound:



and 0.6 parts of tetraethylammonium bromide in 400 parts N-methylpyrrolidone. The suspension was stirred for two hours and 13.7 parts of 6-chlorohexanol dissolved in 50 parts N-methylpyrrolidone were added dropwise over 30 minutes. The suspension was heated to 80-85°C and stirred at that temperature over 15 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with 400 parts of water. The homogeneous suspension was stirred during 1 hour and then filtered. The filter cake was washed with water and dried at 60° in vacuum. 10.8 parts of compound:

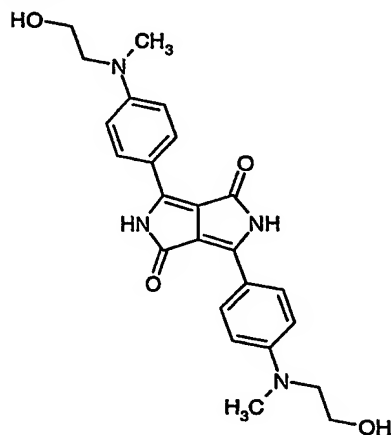
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were obtained.

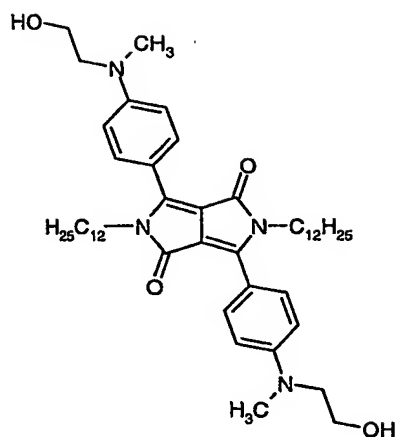
Example 2:

2.4 parts of NaH were added to the stirred mixture of 9.6 parts of compound:



and 0.6 parts of tetraethylammonium bromide in 400 parts N-methylpyrrolidone. The suspension was stirred for two hours and 16 parts of 1-bromododecane dissolved in 50 parts N-methylpyrrolidone were added dropwise over 30 minutes. The suspension was heated to 80-85°C and stirred at that temperature over 15 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with 400 parts of water. The homogeneous suspension was stirred during 1 hour and then filtered. The filter cake was washed with water and dried at 60° in vacuum. 11.6 parts of compound:

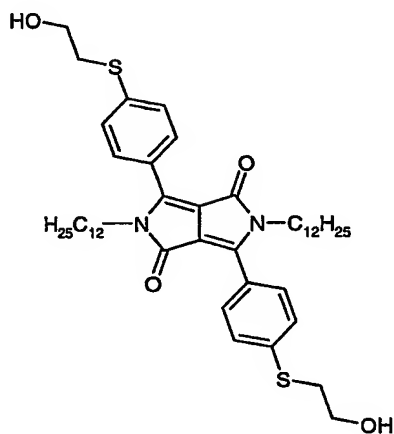
23



were obtained.

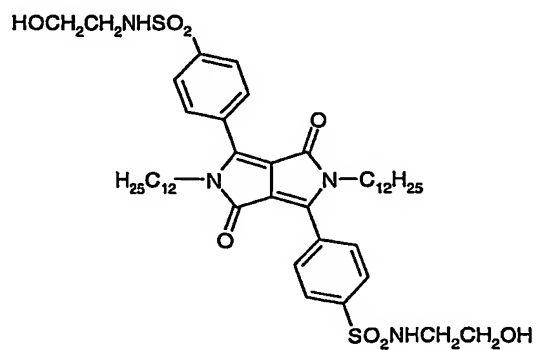
Using a similar procedure the following products were obtained:

Example 3:



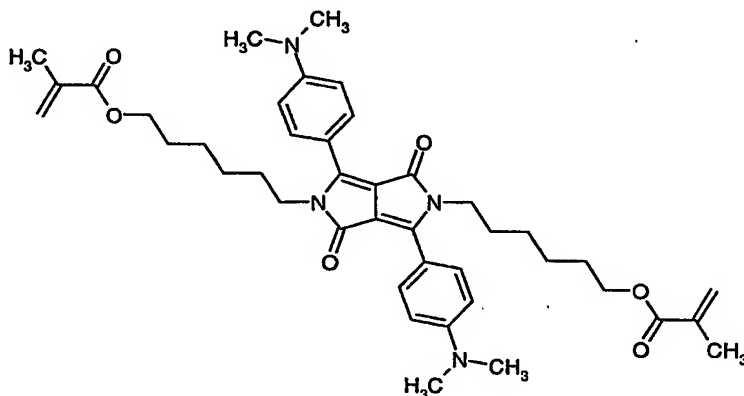
(The starting material was obtained according to example 2 of WO99/54332)

Example 4:



Example 5:

8.7 parts of compound obtained in example 1, 6.3 parts of methacrylic chloride, 0.5 parts pyridine, and 0.2 parts thiodiphenylamine were dissolved in 300 parts dichloromethane and stirred at room temperature during 6 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filter cake was washed with 500 parts of dichloromethane and dried. 8.5 parts of compound:

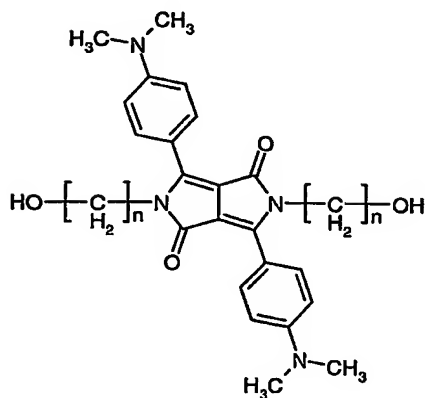


were obtained.

Example 6 (Preparation of a Color Filter device (LCD):

2.78 g of the composition of example 5, 0.12 g of Solspers[®] 22000 (Avecia), 0.58 g of Solspers[®] 24000 (Avecia), 13.33 g of methoxy propyl acetate (RER 600[™], Olin Corp.) and 4.77 g of a 40% solution of an acrylate polymer in methoxy propyl acetate are added, diluted with 16.80 g of methoxy propyl acetate, then spin-coated on borosilicate glass plates (Corning 1737) at 1000 rpm. The coated glass plates are dried for 2 minutes at 100°C, then for 5 minutes at 200°C on a hot plate to obtain a uniform red film of thickness 0.4–0.5 μm and excellent transparency and pure hue. Substantially, no sizeable crystals are observed under the optical microscope.

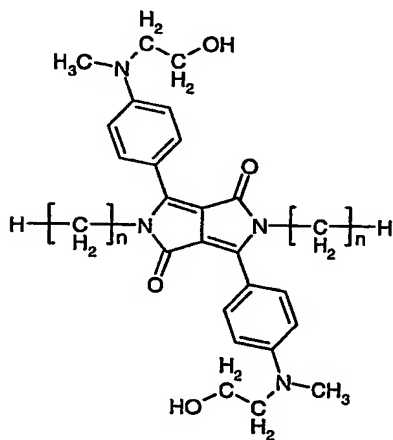
In a manner similar to example 1 the following compounds can be obtained:



5

Example	n
7	8
8	9
9	10
10	11
11	12
12	13
13	14
14	15
15	16

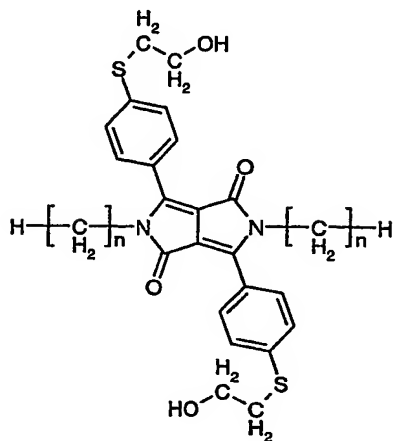
In a manner similar to example 2 the
10 following compounds can be obtained:



5

Example	n
16	8
17	9
18	10
19	11
20	12
21	13
22	14
23	15
24	16

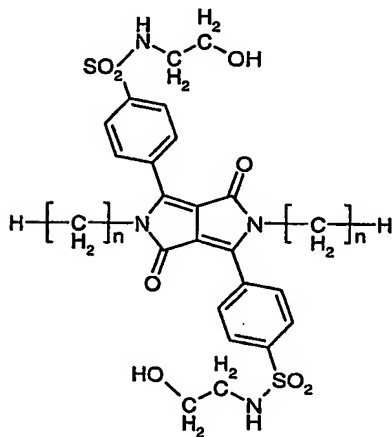
In a manner similar to example 3 the following compounds can be obtained:



Example	n
25	8
26	9
27	10
28	11
29	12
30	13
31	14
32	15
33	16

5

In a manner similar to example 4 the following compounds can be obtained:



Example	n
34	8
35	9
36	10
37	11
38	12
39	13
40	14
41	15
42	16

10

15